ANIMAL INDUSTRY. More About Mr. Tucker's Proposed Amendment to the Bankrupt Bill-Old

Virginia Case-Personal.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.-The Western Cattle-Growers' Association has succeeded in impressing the House Committee on Agriculture with the importance of giving larger powers to the Bureau of Animal Industry, with a view to more effective administration of the law for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Colonel Hatch, of Missouri, who will be remembered in Richmond as Judge Ould's associate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He says he will report a bill next Monday to increase the number of assistants of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and providing the inspection of lands believed to be infected, and for appraisement and destruction of all iseased animals and those that have been exposed to the plague. The bill provides that payment shall be made for all such animals that may be slaughtered-not more than \$160 for any animal with pedigree recorded in the herd-book of its breed, nor more than eighty dollars for an animal without a pedigree. Inspectors will be authorized to enter premises where there is reason to believe the animals are diseased, and penalties will be prescribed for obstructing the inspectors or secreting diseased animals.

An appropriation of \$250,000 is recommended to carry out the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Tucker says he will offer two amendments to the bankrupt bill, which have met with great favor with many of the lawyer members of Congress to whom he has shown them. One of these amendments gives the State courts concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Courts in bankrupt cases, except ss to the discharge of the bankrupt, with the right of appeal to the United States Circuit Court from any decree or order, interlocutory or final, within one year after the decree or order shall have been made. If the State court should fail or refuse to proceed according to the order of the Circuit Court, the Circuit Court may remove the cause from the State court and take jurisdiction of it until the final decree. All proceedings in the State courts are to be controlled by rules of practice to be prescribed by the United States courts sitting as courts of bank-ruptcy; but the State courts are secured the right to appoint their own agents and officers for the execution of their orders and decrees. Another important amendment makes it lawful for any person adjudged a bankrupt to transfer all his property, rights, interests, and claims of every description in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, subject to the provisions of the general bankrupt law, and such transfer is to be deemed an act of involuntary bank-HURD SNOWED UNDER. None but the most blindly sanguine

OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS.

have expected since the whole testimony was published in the contest of Frank Hurd for the seat held by Romeis, of Ohio, that the Committee on Elections would report in favor of Hurd. The committee were unfavorably impressed by the first investigation of the case, but were persuaded to give a rehearing upon some pretext. The final vote taken to-day stood 9 to 5 that Hurd was not elected, and 8 to 6 that Romeis was elected. AN OLD VIRGINIA CLAIM.

The claim of J. D. Morrison, surviving partner of C. M. and J. D. Morcollected from the firm twenty years ago, was called up by Mr. Tucker today and passed by the House. The bill had already passed the Senate.

EDUCATION BILL. The friends of the education bill made an earnest effort to-day to induce the House Committee on Education to consider it, but a majority voted against it. Mr. Trigg says he intends to try to get a meeting of the Virginia congressmen and other friends of the Blair bill with a view to devising some means of getting the bill before the House. PERSONAL.

Colonel Robert Beverly was at the Capitol to-day.

State Senator Causey, of Virginia, addressed the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in favor of an appropriation of \$15,000 for the improvement of Nanse-

The following fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed in Virginia : B. S. Price, Bent Mount, Roanoke county; M. P. Duval, Centralia, Chestercounty ; T. F. Cocke, Enfield, King William county ; J. T. Beale, Ettrick, Chesterfield county ; H. S. Hackley, Gaines's Cross-Roads, Rappahan-nock county; H. A. Deitrick, Peach Grove, Rockingham county; Hattie C. McDonald, Union Mill, Fluvanna

New post-offices established in Vir-Chestnut, Amherst county, Pitt E. Lavender, postmaster; Doyles ville, Albemarle, Thomas L. Early; Poplar Hill, Giles, Charles C. Hicks; Taylor's Springs, Rockingham, Noah W. Bowman. The office at Oak Shade, Culpepper,

is abolished; mail to Rixeyville.

XLIX. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1886.

The Senate.

Mr. Blackburn presented a memorial of the Legislature of Kentucky urging the passage of the bill to prevent the retirement of Rear-Admiral Jouett, United States navy. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Maryland requesting Congress to appropriate money to make continuous navigation in Chin coteague bay, in Virginia, to Delaware bay, at or near Lewis, Del. Referred. All private pension bills on the calendar were taken up and passed in or-

At 2 o'clock the Chair laid before

the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury. Its reading was begun as follows:

To the President pro tempore of the I have received the resolution of the Senate, dated February 24, 1886, adopted by the Senate in executive

have burnt the Clerk's mouth, for with quick inhalation of breath he stopped short, folded up the paper, and handed it back to the President pro tempore,

who approunced that the communication would be withheld for executive ses-The incident created for a moment a

buzz of suppressed excitement in the chamber, followed by deep silence. Mr. Platt was the first senator to recover his voice. He inquired of the Chair whether the communication was

President-pro-tempore Sherman re-ed that it was not. Several senators endeavored to main-

tain the point that, failing of its being marked "confidential," it should be read in open session, but the chairman ras obdurate.

Mr. Spooner then resumed his speech

begun yesterday in support of the Ju-diciary-Committee resolutions. Mr. Spooner maintained the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office law, and cited the fact that the President had always stated to the Senate his reasons for the removal of the Director of the Mint. Even President Cleveland had stated to the Senate his reasons for the removal of the last Director of the

Mr. Saulsbury said he was unwilling to content himself with a silent vote on the question. The President sought no controversy with the Senate. When the President was elected it was the object and intention of the people that he should adjust the offices at least more nearly between the political parties than they had been. The President had proceeded with a caution and forbearance unparalleled in the history of the nation. Republican sen-ators had said they had no desire to protect Republican officials. If that ere true, was it not strange that the President's nominations had so long been allowed to remain unacted on? Was it not strange that Republican senators were now making claims for a class of papers never claimed before? Was it not strange that they were claiming the right to supervise the removals of the President, and that they were claiming to be entitled to see even private papers in pursuit of their obect? Mr. Saulsbury maintained that the tenure-of-office act was unconstitutional and contended that the Constitution could not be overriden by an act of Congress; neither could the President dissociate his constitutional functions from the presidential office. The Constitution placed the power of removal solely in his hands. Decisions of the courts had been uniformly to that effect. Mr. Saulsbury read at some length from decisions of courts to sustain this point. He also read from the proceedings of the First Congress, in 1789, to show that removals were left entirely to the discretion of the President. Commissions of naval officers, even to this day, he said, showed by the words on their face that the office was held at the pleasure of the President.

Mr. Colquitt obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn. At 4:30 the Senate adjourned till

Monday. House of Representatives

In the absence of the Speaker, Mr. risp, of Georgia, was designated to preside over the proceedings of the House. Leave was granted Mr. Hammond, of ieorgia, to file the views of the minority of the Committee on Judiciary on the bankruptcy bill.

A resolution was adopted setting apart April 10th for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce authorizing the construction of bridges, the establishment of light-houses, and bills relating to the life-saving service. It is understood that the Arthur kill-bridge bill will not be brought up on that day. The latter bill is one giving the Baltimore and Ohio railroad admission to States Island and New York harbor.

The House took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension

At the evening session the House passed thirty pension bills. The last bill to be considered was that granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General W. S. Hancock. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, eloquently supported the bill, and quoted as precedents the cases of the widows of Admiral Farragut and General Thomas.

Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, and stated that it must be considered in full House. He knew that the troubles. Resolutions were adopted. egany | brilliant, brave, generous in all his proportions-the sum of \$152,000 during the last twenty years.

"He helped save your country," suggested Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Price: "And there are hundreds of thousands as good as he who helped to save the country who are starving." Continuing, he said that the practice of granting large pensions to widows of men who had ceiving big salaries and who had died poor was destructive of American manhood. The influence was to make men live up to the last dollar of their salaries in pomp and extravagance and champagne. It shook every principle of justice and created a privileged

Mr. Bingham regretted the necessity of taking the bill before the House in full session. He thought it would be such a graceful act, such a generous act, to pass the bill now, that he felt that the gentleman's own constituents would applaud him for being a party to it. He (Bingham) could not argue the question without losing his patience. four years he had served on Hancock's personal staff, and he regretted that the pension of the widow of that general should be fixed as low as \$2,000. The bill introduced by Mr. Pulitzer granting a pension equal to that of the widows of ex-Presidents would have been more in accord with his feelings. With the exception of Lincoln he knew no man of modern times who had done more for his country, for civilization, humanity, and liberty than Hancock had. [Applause.] He trusted that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Price) would let the question come before this gathering to-night. Let this case go through as cases of this kind should go through—a tribute of the representatives of the people to the widow of one of the bravest and most chivalric soldiers of our war. On the question of passing the bill the vote stood 25 to 4 (Messrs. Price, Zach.

Taylor, Johnson of Indiana, and Wi-Mr. Price then raised the question of no quorum. The previous question was, however, ordered on the bill, and it goes over until Monday. The House then adjourned until to-

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A party omposed of Senators Ransom, Ingalls and wife, Saulsbury and niece, Palmer and wife, Mrs. Senator Jackson, Mrs. Senator Mahone and daughter, Representative Ementrout and wife, Representative Caldwell, and H. L. Bryan (of the Department of State) and wife, will leave here to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in a special car, the "St. John," for Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., via the Atlantic Coast line ca route to Havana, where they will arrive next Tuesday afternoon. They will remain three or four days in Havana, and will make several stops in Florida on their return. They expect to be

absent about ten days.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] FALL RIVER, MASS., March 19. The City Hall was burned to-night, with its contents, including the city re-cords and seals. The building was of granite, and the vaults and safes were supposed to be fire-proof, but proved supposed to be fire-proof, but proposed to be. The loss at cash valuation not to be. The loss at cash valuation of dollars. is a quarter of a million of dollars.
Upon the loss of the records no estimate can be put.

LABOR TROUBLES

THE GOULD-SYSTEM STRIKE-A SETTLE MENT HOPED FOR.

The Interest in Future Developments Colonel Hoxie and Master-Work man Powderly-The Situation in St. Louis and Elsewhere.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Sr. Louis, March 19 .- The hope

for a settlement of the strike upon the Gould Southwest system in the near future seem nearer realization thi morning than at any time during the present difficulty. The interest in the future developments is equally divided between the course which the discharged mechanic, Hall, at Marshall, Tex., shall pursue, and the reply of Colonel Hoxie to Master-Workman Powderly, now at Kansas City. Many feel confident that the submission of Hall's grievances to the United States court will result in ending the strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad, which ever way the judge of that court should decide. The announcement by the Missouri Pacific employees, however, of grievances other than the discharge of Hall, warrants the belief that a separate settlement of the difficulty mong them must be arrived at befor the strike on that road can end. Mr Hoxie's answer, therefore, to Mr. Pow derly's request for a conference i awaited with the greatest anxiety. to a very late hour last night Mr. Hoxie had not received the Master Workman's letter, and in reply to an inquiry as to his plans should negotiations be opened between them, said that he could make no statement in regard to his future course. The probability that the men employed by the various railroads in East St. Louis will strike becomes less day by day. The men are all at their posts this morning as usual, and it is stated will remain there until ordered to strike by Master Workman Powderly. It is quite well understood that the roads which have not already granted the requested advance in wages will do so when their employees present the schedule deby them, providing their de-

mands shall not be excessive.

The situation in this city this morning shows absolutely no change. Suburban passenger trains have resumed running, and no further interference from the Knights of Labor in this branch of the railroad's business i anticipated. No attempt has been made for some days past to move freight trains, and although the company's plans are not generally known it is presumed that no attempt to resume freight traffic will be made until the strike is ended.

Sr. Louis, March 19 .- Vice-Presi dent Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific rail road, has replied to Master-Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, declining to meet Powderly and the com mittee of Knights of Labor to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. Hoxie's reply is very long and treats ex haustively the whole subject of past and present strikes. It says in the presen instance the strikers have no grievance which it is in the power of the Missour Pacific to redress, the grievance being against another road over which th Missouri Pacific has no control; henc a conference could bring about no re-sult. Mr. Hoxie says if Powderly and his associates have anything to sugges that will tend to correct the evils of the existing state of affairs he will be glad to meet them as individuals, but deines to meet them as representative of their organization.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 19 .- A special to the New's from Farmersville says : A meeting of business-men and other citizens was held here yesterday to take action on the present labor country had paid General Hancock- stating that "we believe the present as to principle and foreign to America, and that it can only prove a detriment to the entire country." The resolutions closed by opposing violence that would tend to cripple the roads in the lawful

management of their affairs. A special to the News from Bonham. Texas, says : A large number of business-men, citizens, and property-owners assembled in the Opera House vesterday to take action in reference to the labo troubles on the Texas and Pacific road. Owing to the presence of a large num-ber of Knights of Labor and strikers the resolutions read by the chairman could not be adopted. The businessmen signed a series of resolutions condemning "all unlawful efforts made by any one to interfere with the rights of

railroads or other corporations.' WACO, TEX., March 19 .- A large y-attended meeting of business-mer was held. Resolutions were adopted lenouncing the course of the strikers n interfering with the traffic of the railroads and paralyzing the commerce

of the State. SEDALIA, Mo., March 19.-Labor-Commissioner Kochtetzky and Governor Marmaduke passed through here going to Kansas City last night. The Labor Commisssioner says the strikers are weakening all along the lines. The Grievances Committee of the Locomo tive Engineers held a final meeting last evening and adjourned. They decided unanimously to stand by the company and take no part in the present difficulty. The Brotherhood of Firemen are said to stand with the engineers, and also the brakemen. The engineers, firemen, and brakemen have called a joint meeting for to-day. These men are getting restless under enforced idleness. It is surmised that they will resolve to take out the trains regardless of the threats of they are receiving assistance from St. Paul, Minn., and Vincennes, Ind., also from merchants of three other cities.

GALVESTON, March 19 .- A special to the News from Sherman says the entire list of places needed to be filled on the Transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific road at the present time has been supplied, and applicants for the places of the strikers were told vesterday that there was no more work to be given out. The citizens' committee of business-men who adopted the first resolution endorsing the attitude of ceived a letter from Receiver John C. Brown yesterday thanking them for their prompt action. The Governor

says "Permit me to thank the good citizens of Sherman for this unmistakable manifestation of their adherence to law rageous violation of law that has been witnessed at so many places during the last two weeks. The moral effect will be excellent, and I have no doubt that

by other localities at once." STREET-RAILWAY STRIKE. of its charter, this morning. assisted, and on the return trip some men endeavored to take possession of the car, but were clubbed off by the police, and one man was badly bruised.

The mayor made a speech to the men, assuring them of his sympathy so long arrest.

as they indulged in no violence. He has the strikers in good control, realy to obey his orders. The mayor is not inclined to allow further interference.

Washington Notes.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A de termined effort was made to-day by the friends of the Blair educational bill. under the lead of Representative Willis, to secure some action on that or a kin-dred measure at the hands of the House Committee on Education, Last Monday Mr. Wise introduced an educations bill, which was referred to the committee at the meeting to-day. The proconsideration of the entire subject was postponed until the latter part of April, were reconsidered and the subject re-

Mr. McAdoo argued strongly in favor of the original bill. and Messrs. Thomas, Goff, and Burk supported the substi-tute. Without final action on the mat-

ter the committee adjourned. At a meeting of the House Commerce Committee to-day Representative Davis was instructed to report favorably the bill to establish a bureau of public health in the Interior Department, to be presided over by the Commissioner of lealth at an annual salary of \$4,500. The bill abolishes the National Board of Health; transfers the duties of preparing reports and securing information regarding sanitary and other matters affecting the public health, of framing rules and regulations for the prevention diseases, and of making investigation into the origin and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, from the Marine Hospital Service and National Board of Health to the bureau thus created.

A Colored Delegation Visit the President.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19 .delegation from a recent conference f colored men of Virginia visited the White House to-day and read an ad-dress to the President, thanking him for his expressions in regard to the future of the colored race, and expressing the hope that under a Democratic Administration the bitter controversy between the citizens of our common

ountry would be removed. The address is endorsed by Governor Fitzhugh Lee in the following words: This address having been submitted me, I desire to add my cordial enlorsement of the sentiments contained therein, and to lay stress upon the tope that the day may soon come when the political action of the citizens of our country will not be divided by race or color, but by honest convictions as to what is best to be done to promote the growth of the republic.

The address is also endorsed by

ongressman Barbour. The President, in reply, said that he was glad to know that matters partaking of the nature of a problem were being adjusted by the people them-selves, and that while he had expressed bimself thoroughly on such points, he was willing in every legitimate way to extend encouragement.

Serious Collision of Ferry boats.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 19.—Late this afternoon the ferryboat Lackawanna, the train-boat of the Hoboken and Barclay-Street Line, crowded with passengers bound for New Jersey and western points, was run into in midstream by the Pennsylvania railroad ferryboat Baltimore, bound from the Jersey City ferries to New York, also heavily loaded. The Lackawanna was struck well forward in the gentleman's cabin, and was cut through the guards nearly to the buil of the boat. ot known that anybody was killed outright, but six men are reported seriously injured, one having both legs cut off. The total number of injured must have been considerable, but many ome in New York and others in Hoboken, without waiting to make any report of themselves.

Four persons are known to be seriously hurt, two having had both legs cut off. The Lackawanna narrowly escaped sinking. The collision was caused by the pilots of both boats making simultaneous efforts to run under the stern of the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware, which was also crossing to the New Jersey side of the river.

A "Leading Society Lady" Arrested

(By telegraph to the Dispatch. NASHVILLE, TENN., March 19,-A telegram from Spring City gives the letails of the arrest of Miss Daisy Carroll, one of the best-known ladies of Rhea county, for complicity in the mbezzlement of about \$100,000 from the Champion Works, of Springfield, hio, by the confidential book-keeper, Frank Jones. It seems that the two have been working in concert. The woman came from Ohio two years ago, bought a fine farm near Spring City, and spent the money very lavishly She was a leader in society and very opular. Jones frequently visited her her half-brother. When she learned f his arrest she left for Florida, but was decoved back by detectives. The books of the Champion Company were found secreted in her house at Spring City. She will be taken to Ohio.

The Chess Championship.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Zukertort and Steinitz commenced playing the seventeenth game in the world's championship tournament at the rooms of the Chess-, Checker-, and Whist-Club soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The opening was queen's gambit dethe strikers. The strikers report that | tort, 1:35; Steinitz, 2:35. At the conclusion of the game there were as many members of the club present as the rooms could accommodate. terest in the contest seems to be increas ing. The next game will be played Monday.

Atmospheric Phenomena

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, March 19 .- The Intercean's Oshkosh, Wis., special says The most remarkable atmospheric phe nomena ever known here occurred at P. M. It had been light, though slightly cloudy, when suddenly at the the railroad towards the strikers re- hour named darkness began settling down, and in five minutes it was as dark as midnight. General consternation prevailed; the people on the streets rushed to and fro ; teams dashed along, and women and children beat precip tate retreats into cellars. All busines manifestation of their adherence and order. We shall bear this act in great remembrance, for it is the first darkness lasted from eight to ten minutes, when it passed off seemingly

Riotous Socialists in Bruss (By Anglo-American cable to the Disputch BRUSSELS, March 19 .- The parade be excellent, and I have no doubt that the example set by you will be followed Liege Iron Manufactory, in the centre of Belgium, last evening resulted in street-railway company ran one car over their line, under the requirements of its charter, this magning. tacking the shops. They wrecked cafes and sacked shops. The gendarmes finally, after a severe fight, succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring or-der. Several hundred who took an

ROANOKE'S TRAGEDY. GRIFFITH, THE SLAYER OF METZ, AR-

RESTED AND LODGED IN JAIL. Further Particulars of the Shooting-Griffith Said to be a Desperate Character—Public Indignation.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] SALEM, VA., March 19.—Benjamin Griffith, who shot and killed Pickett Metz, in this county, on Wednesday night, was captured in Franklin county by Officer Joe Abshire yesterday. The prisoner is now in jail in this place. John Metz, who was shot about the same time by a Mr. Adkins, is still alive and is likely to recover. It is claimed that he was shot through mistake by Adkins, the latter mistaking Metz for Griffith. On the night of the shooting Griffith sprained his ankle and was unable to make his escape. He was heavily armed and showed fight when first discovered. He is considered a very desperate man. He has just served a term in a Texas penitentiary. It is thought Griffith went to Metz's house to kill his wife, a sister of Adkins, who had refused to live with him. The Metz boys were highly respected, and great indignation is expressed by all who have heard of the sad tragedy. Griffith is a native of Franklin county and is of a good family.

THE NORTH POLE.

Progress Made by Successive Explorers-America Ahead. [Chicago Journal.]

The most recent and authentic publications in regard to Arctic exploration are a very complete tribute to American nautical enterprise and skill. They show that the United States is now somewhat ahead of Great Britain and considerably ahead of other nations in Arctic discovery. Members of Lieu-tenant Greely's late expedition pene-trated the Arctic wastes further toward the pole than human footsteps had ever before trod. They also solved some minor but important scientific problems, and some new questions relating to the Polar Circle.

From the pages of recent books on the subject of Arctic discovery and from other sources we have compiled a table showing the furthest points of north latitude reached by Arctic explorers, up to and including the Greeley expe-

Year, Explorers. 1607. Hudson 1773. Phipps (Lord Musgrove). Parry. Parry. Meyer (on land) 876. Payer. 83d 07m 00 875. Markham (Nare'sex'n) 83d 20m 26 884 Lockwood (Greely sex'n) 83d 24m 00 Other adventurers in the North Polar

regions have suffered as greatly, have encountered as great dangers, and have left as romantic legends as those named in this table, who have simply pierced farthest into the frozen depths within the Arctic periphery. The story of Sir John Franklin will thrill the heart and excite emotions of admiration, of terror, and of pity, until the fountain of haman tears shall cease to flow. Other explorers have left almost as pathetic and tragic records behind them. The mountains and valleys of ice that surnd the pole have hidden within their shadowy recesses dramatic scenes such as were never imitated on the stage nor the imagination ever saw in the most vivid light of dreams and illusions. But the names cited are those of the men who have made the greatest progress toward the accomplishment of

polar discovery.

The distance from the farthest point polar discovery to the pole itself is degrees and 46', or, in round numbers, 460 miles. It is thirty miles less than from Chicago to Omaha by the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, over which the traveller des in twenty hours. But this polar radius, though only 460 miles in extent, is covered by ice-gorges and precipices of incredible difficulty; and frost is so severe that no instrument of human in vention can measure its intensity, and blisters the skin like extreme

Driving clouds of snow-pellets that prick like needles fill the air ; pitiless cyclones, against which progress can be made only by almost superhuman exertion, blow in all directions across the glacial waste and sweep the impenetrable horizon.

storms
of whirlwind and dire hall, which on firm isnd
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin of ancient pile.

This is something different from riding the same distance in a palace car, with its sybaritic comforts, over a track of steel rails, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The greatest progress that has ever been made across these wildernesses of storm, of fury, and desolation. was at the rate of five or six miles in a day, the explorers often necessarily resting as many days as they had before travelled miles in a single day, debarred by the obstacles that they encountered. After the members of an Arctic expe dition shall have proceeded as far as ships in the best and mildest summers will carry them through open or halfopen seas, this desert of up-piled ic lies outstretched before them to interdict with a supreme mandate their fur-

ther progress.

It will be seen by the above table that Lieutenant Lockwood in 1884 reached a point but three degrees, or 210 miles, earer the pole than Captain Henry Hudson reached in 1607, 279 year sgo. He penetrated but 49 miles farther north than Captain Parry reached in 1827, less than 60 years ago. These two facts seem to show that progress in Arctic exploration as a rule covers an average distance of but about a mile a year. Of course, difficulties a further advance toward the ole increase with each mile of listance that has been traversed. cience adds yearly new appliances to he equipments of polar travel and reearch, but these facilities do not increase faster than the growth of the ome. With 460 miles still to be crossed it is easy to see that unless new plans of discovery shall be invented, centuries will yet elapse before the final object of polar explorations can possibly be accomplished.

Sent Some Children to School.

A missionary, Dr. Marks, once told us how, going up the Irrawaddy, he arrived at Mandalay on the eighth day and found a large city surrounded by high embattled walls, with towers and gates, and pagodas with seven stories. The palace was inclosed by a strong stockade, for who holds the palace holds the kingdom. It is a large and beautiful building, with much carving, gilding, and lacquer work. He had an introduction to the King, a somewhat milder despot than Thebaw, who received him seated on the top o a flight of steps, an architectural adjunct to majesty, where the human being is led up to, as the apex of the position, which must be very effective. A grand banquet was prepared for Dr. Marks, at which there were more than thirty kinds of sweetmeats, including officially announced that Russia is fried crickets, prepared by the hands of one of the Queens, the King at that Bessarabia. The object is supposed to

time having about fifty Queens and ninety children. Dr. Marks was very anxious to get up a school as the first step in civilization, and made his petition, first, for the permission and then for a building where it could be held, both of which requests were granted. After it was opened he told the King what an immense advantage it would be if his Majesty would allow one or two of his children to go to the school. "How old do you want them?" said the children to go to the school. "How old do you want them?" said the King. "About ten years old," replied Dr. Marks. Then, turning to one of the Court, the King said: "How many children have I about ten years ald?" "Wing have your goldenmany children have I about ten years old?" "Nine boys, your golden-frilled Majesty." And nine nice, bright-looking lads of the right age were called up and formally given over as pupils of the English Christian school. The next day they arrived, mounted on elephants; but when they got down and came into the building every human being there, children. assistants, &c., all went down upon their stomachs, prostrating themselves before the princes, and not a bit of teaching could be done. Dr. Marks had to return to the King and ask him to give an order by which the usual ceremonies before royalties, however young and small, were to be omitted while they were in school; after which all went on merrily. The "nine nice lads," half-brothers of the ruffian Thebaw, appear all to have been murdered, with a number of other princes and princesses, probably as togalangerously near the throne.

DECOLLETE DRESSES.

Miss Cleveland Draws the Line Retween Modest and Immodest Tollets. A Boston special says : A friend of Miss Cleveland's has given to the press the following letter in reply to some recent criticisms of decollete dresses worn by the mistress of the White

"I am very glad you have spoken to

House at official receptions:

me about this matter, for it gives me an opportunity to say to you, and through you perhaps to others, what I have long wished, but have had no opportunity to say. The newspaper statement with regard to my 'immodest dress' and its influence in encouraging 'shocking scarcity of waists and sleeves' in other women's dress has been sent me several times with accompanying comments, but always anonymously, so that I have been unable to reply had I deemed the animus of the communication honest enough to justify an honest re-That has not always been the sponse. case; but to-day I received a note from a person who speaks of himself as an aged clergyman, who signs his full name to the communication, and seems to be genuinely concerned and friendly, alhough I scarcely ran reconcile the true interest and true respect' with which he has given it apparently to the statement which forms the occasion of

his protest.
"I should hardly feel true interest or true respect for a person whom I believed to be doing what the newspaper slip represents me to be doing-i. using the brief prominence of my posi-tion to encourage habits in dress and manners which are subversive of Whatsoever things are pure, lovely, nonest, and of good report.' Such, I believe, the immodest dress of some few society women to be, and against such immodesty I have made that silent protest which it is every woman's right and duty to make by having my own dress-waists cut in a style which. so far as modesty is concerned, I should be quite willing to have all women to m this style of dress is becoming and comfortable follow.

"I approve of evening dress which shows the neck and arms; I do not approve of any dress which shows the bust. Between the neck and bust there is a line always to be drawn, and it is as clear to the most frivolous societ man as to the anatomist. The line any Coat and Vest to carry out the season need never be passed, and a fashionable woman's low-necked evening dress need never be immodest. If it is so, it is because she prefers it to be so. "It is wholly false, so far as I have

observed, that a shocking scarcity of waists and sleeves marks the gowns of society women. 'This is sadly and painfully true of a few society women, and it is shocking, nauseating, revolting, and deserving of the utmost denunciation on the score of morality. beauty, health, and every other consideration which good women should conspire to preserve and exact. There is need of a very few words on this subject and no argument. Any American woman can wear the waist of her evening dress up to the lobes of her ears if she likes. There is no Queen to command her appearance in low corsage. She can also, alas! so contrive her dress that by the exposure of her person all true social ethics, and resthetics as well, are revolted. Between the two there is an appropriate and beautiful and modest mean which all can, if they will, follow.'

Miss Clevelard's anonymous correspondent adds : "These sentiments are those of every refined lady in good society. The criticisms which have been made so freely on Miss Cleveland were partly from the class of correspondents who are instructed to disparage the Administration on all points, regardless of truth and justice. There are, unhappily, some such, and they are partly undoubtedly the honest opinions of critics unaccustomed to the usage of good society, and therefore unable to make distinction in the styles of dress which Miss Cleveland indicate, and which every person of gentle breeding understands."

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispate LONDON, March 19 .- The weather. which has been cold, has suddenly become oppressively warm. The thermometer to-day has registered 62° in the shade. It has risen 34° since Wednesday night. The sudden and rapid change from the long spell of

Sudden Change of Weather in Europe.

wintry weather which, with heavy snow-storms, has prevailed over Great Britain for the several weeks past to almost the summer heat of this latitude overtook the people entirely unprepared, and has proven extraordinarily oppressive and troublesome. In Paris there has been a similar rise in temperature, and several persons have been sunstruck.

Gladstone's Irish Proposals.

LONDON, March 19 .- Mr. Gladstone

this afternoon in the House of Commons said he hoped to be able during the coming week to name a day for presenting the statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to current rumors about the nature of the scheme of Irish reform which he proposed to submit, Mr. Glad-stone asked the members of the House to exercise prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a Government bill to carry his plans into

effect. Russia Massing Troops in Bessarabia By Anglo-American cable to the Disputch.

named Neill was attacked and beater until unconscious last night while conveying goods from Killarney to Molahoffe for the Curtain family, the head of which was murdered by moonlighters in November last. The carrier's injuries may prove fatal.

The Radical Defection in Paris By Anglo-American cable to the Disp LONDON, March 19 .- It is stated on indisputable authority that the Radical defection is increasing, and that Morley, Bright, Osborne, Morgan, and Broadhurst, and other well-known Liberal members of Parliament will join Cham-

LATE WEATHER REPORT. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.-

For the Middle Atlantic States, easterly, veering to southerly winds, stationary temperature, light rains or snow. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, southerly winds, station-ary temperature, light rain. For Richmond and vicinity light lo-

cal rains, stationary temperature.

The weather in Richmond yesterday as clear and warm. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. 9 A. M.....

Mean temperature.

One of the most ingenious processes which has lately come into vogue in the treatment of iron-an Austrian invention—is that of giving to the metal a silver surface, this being effected by first covering the iron with mercury and then silver by the galvanic process. By heating to 300 degrees, C., the mercury evaporates and the silver layer is

On a recent snowy Sunday in Sheffield, England, a parish clergyman took the almost unprecedented course of closing the service after the prayers, not," as he explained to his flock, because there is only a small congregation, or because I haven't a sermon. for I have a carefully-prepared one in my pocket, but because I am anxious you should get home quickly and take off your wet boots."

MARCH is the month in which people re-

SUPERB STOCK

OF TROUSERS,

the prices ranging from

SPRING TOP-COATS now ready-complete assortment.

A. SAKS & CO., ONE-PRICE MALE OUTFITTERS.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE. [mn 19]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. NIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 20, 1886. PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 19, 1886. ARRIVED.

Brig Brazil, ---, New York, light, to load

Hour.
Schooner E. T. Cottingham. Smith, Perth Amboy, railroad fron, Richmond and Danville railroad.
Schooner Cora Studiey, —, Wood's Holl.
guano, Moses & Clements.
Schooner Hunter, Whitten, Perth Amboy, old rails. Tredegar Company.

ABRIVED.

Steamship Scineca, Walker, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship George Appold, Warren, Providence, and sailed for West Point, Schooner Jennie Lippett, Chase, Baltischooner Lippett, Chase, SAILED.

Steamship Saturnia (Span.). Echeverria, Liverpool via Norfolk. Bark Sigurd Jarl (Nor.), Olsar, Gloucester, Jass.

RICHMOND, VA., March 18, 1886. HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED J. H. COOK my agent to carry on the BAR-ROOM AND LLQUOR BUSINESS for me at Store No. 900 west Broad street, to buy and sell for cash only. mh 19-31* ROBERT HILL. Ja. HAVING RETURNED TO THE city, I take pleasure in notifying my friends that I have secured an engagement with Mr. R. H. M. HARRISON, the druggist, corner Foushee and Broad streets, where I shall be glad to see them.

W. R. WELLS, Mr. 16-eodst.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-

E, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVing qualified as executors of the late
AMBROSE PAGE, under his will, hereby
notify all persons indebted to the estate to
come forward and settle, and all persons
having claims of any kind against the estate
to present the same to us in Lynchburg, Va.,
immediately for settlement.

W. L. PAGE,
B. W. PAGE,
J. B. PAGE,
Executors,

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS. THE MILLING BUSINESS HEREtofore conducted by C. E. BUEN will, on and after March 15th, be continued by the undersigned under the firm-name of BUEK & HOFF at No. 1215 Cary street, C. E. BUEK, mh 14-1m JOHN J. HOFF.

W.TCHES, JEWELRY, 4e.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR WATCHES-111 EAST BROAD STREET. Large stock to select from. Prices to su

all, and on easy terms to clubs of ten and

upwards. Warranted the best. D. BUCHANAN, Goldsmith. mh 14 Richmond and Petersburg, Va. WILLIAM E. CAMERON.

OFFICE: RUEGER BUILDINGS.
Leave letters or messages with R. D.
Ward. Esq. mh 14-3m TOSEPH W. LAUBE.

CORNER FIRST AND ERGAD STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA...
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Everything frei-class in this line and
reasonable rates. Telegraphic orders giprompt attention. Telephone No. 371.
ja 30-cod

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEW YORK STOCK MARES.

New York, March 19.—Conlett conception on the Store on the Store of the Market was week and then recovered and continued areas he last hour, when a doll newly to weak. The closing price, however, the closing price, however, the closing price, however, the closes in coalers yesterday covered to-day, and generally more, Louisville and Nashville w Sales 307,000 shares.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, March 19.—Virginia 6'a. consolidated, 52; past due coupons, 62; new 3'a, 65'a. Isid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. PRIDAY, March 19, 1686. SALES-FIRST BOARD, 100 Virginia now 3's (fractional) at 634; 500 Virginia 3 per ent, at 64. SECOND ROARD -\$139.50 Virginia & no

Richmond city 8's... Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 4's... RAILROAD BONDS

RAILROAD BONDS.
Col. & Greenville 1st 6's...
tol. and Green. 2d 6's...
Virginia Midland income 6's...
Pledmont railroad 1st 8's...
Petersburg ist mortgage 6's...
Petersburg Class B. 6's...
R. y. R. and Ches. 8's...
R. and D. debentures.
R. and D. debentures.
R. and A. 1st mort, 7's...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's...
A. and C. income 6's...
C. C. & A. 2d mort, 7's...
Western N. C. 7's. 8's...
Western N. C. 7's. 8's...
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's...
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's...
Rich. & Meck'g 1st 6's...
RAILROAD STOCKS. Par RAILROAD STOCKS.

BANKS. erchants and Planters 25 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, March 19, 1886.

OFFERINGS, CORN.-White, 3.380 bushels, Mixed, 1.500

OATS.—3,450 bushels. MEAL.—50 bushels. PEAS.—40 bushels. PEAS.—40 OBBEES.

SALES EMPORTED TO SECRETARY.

COEN.—White, 450 bushels prime at 40c.;

000 bushels very good on private terms.

OAIN.—Mixed, 200 bushels very good on

rivate terms. Spring, 400 bushels very

ood on private terms.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine, \$3a\$3.50; extra. \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4a\$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.50a\$5.76. COTTON REPORT.

Market steady.
QUOTATIONS,
GOOD MIDDLING, -9\2. MIDDLING.—9e, STRICT LOW MIDDLING.—8 13-16c, LOW MIDDLING.—8 9-16c, RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

MARCH 19, 1886.
The sales of loose tobacco to-day were arger and the quality better than for any day this week-85c, being the highest price auetion, of which 16 were taken in—the range of prices being from \$1.90 to \$16.25. part of a dark crop was sold privately at

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton steady; sales, 206 teales; uplands, 91.c.; Orieans, 97.16c.; net consolidated receipts, 11.375 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3.353 bales; to France, 446 bales; to the Continent, 2.767 bales; weekly net receipts, 343 bales; gross, 20.740 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 12.960 bales; to France, 4.461 bales; to the Continent, 3.436 bales; sales, 1.931 bales; stoke, 291.444 bales, Flour-Southern steady. Wheat—Spot dull; No. red. March, 93.c.; ungraded, 95.c. Corn—Spot lower; ungraded, 42a.45.je.; No. 2, 46.je. in elevator. Oats [a.35]. lower; No. 2, 36.je. Hops unchanged. Coffee—Spot fair; Elo dull Ske, Sugar weaker and nominal. Molasses unchanged, like steady. Cotton-seed oil, 2.2a.24e, for crude. Rosin dull at \$1.05a.81.1e. Turpentine weaker at 47.je. Hides firm. Wool steady. Pork nominal; new mess, \$1.a.811.50. Middes dult; long clear, 53c. Lard a shade lower; steam, spot, 56.27.4 Freights steady.

dull; long clear. 5\c. Lard a shade lower; steam, spot 56.27\cong Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Flour quiet and rather easy; Howard-street and western superfine, \$2.75a83.25; extra. \$3.50a\$4.10; family, \$4.35a\$5; City Mills, superfine, \$2.75a\$3.25; extra. \$3.50a\$4.15; Rio brands, \$4.75a\$4 87. Wheat—Southern easier under larger receipts; western lower and dull; southern red. \$4a\$0c; amber, \$7a\$8c; No. 1 Maryland, \$5a\$9c., No. 2 western winter red, \$50.4, \$9.35c. 10. Corn—Bouthern higher and drim; western a shade drimer and dull; southern white, \$6a\$7c; yellow, \$45\cong 46c. Osts quiet and steady; southern, \$8a\$4c; western white, \$6a\$7c; yellow, \$45\cong 46c. Osts quiet and steady; southern, \$8a\$4c; western white, \$9a\$4c; western mixed, \$3a\$7c; Fennsylvania, \$3a\$42c; Pyosteady at 70a73c, Hay easy and quiet; prime to choice western, \$13.50a\$11.75. Bulk-meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, \$4\$and \$4\$c, Bacon—Shoulders, \$4\$c; bland, \$1\$c, \$

Preights to Liverpool per steamer steady.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

March 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 March, 783a795je.;

April, 785a79je.; May, 83aa845e.

Corn—March and April, 35aa86e.; May, 383a

395je. Cats—No. 2 March, 27aa27jge.; May, 305a314e. Fork—Cash and April, \$9.60a

39.65; May, \$1.60a89.95. Lard—April, \$9.60a

59.65; May, \$1.60a89.95. Lard—April, \$9.60a

50.55, Whiskey steady at \$1.14.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 19.—On Change the beans had everything their own way. Early public cables were heavy, and private messages that were received later were depressed to a still further degree. The decline in New York has also helped the downward tendency beta. 27.60a

Chicago, lust one cent under yesterday's closing. During this time the market was depressed and bearrish, with prices a shade above the lowest points. Corn was nulled PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MARCH 19 hopersaily weak; the 1 or locks closing was depressed and bearish, with prices a shade above the lowest points. Corn was pulled down by surrounding cereals and sold freely at a decline of ic., dropping from sol, to sele. There was a fair trade. The only greatest decline was in pork, which tell suc, from the highest points.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19, -Flour unchanged, Wheat active; No. 2 red, cash, nominal at 90c; May, 92a99c, Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 345a34c, Cats quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29;a329;c, Whiskey steady at \$1.10. Provisions dull and generally ensy. Pork \$10.20. Lard, \$5.87%, Bulk-meats—Boxed iots unchanged, Bacon easy; long clear, \$5.80%, \$5.90. Hams steady at \$6.50a\$11.

CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, March 19.—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red 50c. Corn heavy; No. 2 mixed, 323,3246.
Fork dail at \$10. Lard quiet at \$5.90, Fork dail at \$10. Lard quiet at \$5.90, Fork means, bacon, and sugar unchanged. Whiskey steady at \$1.10. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Grain 3rm, Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—White, 38c. Cats—New No. 2 mixed, 32cc. Provisions quiet, Bacon—Chear-rib, 55.75; shoulders, 54.50. Bulk-meats—Chear-rib, 55.35; shoulders, 54. Fork—Mess, \$10.75. Lard—Choice, \$7.75.

WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.—Turpen-tine nominal at 46. Rosin firm; strained, scc.; good strained. 85c. Tar firm at \$1.20. Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1.15; yei-low-dip and virgin. \$2.25.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK March 19.—Cotton—Net receipts, 83 balos; gross receipts, 975 bales.

Futures closed steady; sales, 131,200 bales;

March, 59.09a59.10; April, 59.17a59.18;

May, 59.29a59.30; June, 39.39a59.40; July,

59.47; August, 59.55; September, 39.38a

59.39; October, 59.22a59.24; Nevember,

59.12a59.19; Becomber, 59.21a59.22; Jan
uary, 59.22a59.29.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. Nonvolk, March 19.—Prime, 444/6.1 fancy, 5c.: factory hand-picked, 5/466 Market quiet but firm. Receipts very small.

GROCERIES. 40 FINE IMPORTED OLIVE OIL, DURKEE SALAD DRESSING, ENGLISH FRENCH, and GERMAN MUSTARDS. BASKETS of all sizes and WILLOW-WARE of all sinds, at mb 20 MCCARTHY & HAYNESS.

T 40 chests GREEN AND BLACK TEAM, new crop, fine flavor; best value in the city for the price; for saie by JOHN M. ARG-GINS. Franklin street near Old Market.

TRIBBETT & TAYLOR, WHOLESALE PANCY GROCERS, MANUFAUTURING CONFEUTIONERS, AND DEALERS. IN FOREIGN AND DOMNSTIO
FRUITS, No. 1918 Main street. 1924-54

W. W. TRIBBETT, WIRT E. TAYLOR,